Interesting Information About the Native Tribes Along the Proposed Route Through What Was Only Recently "Darkest Africa"-Bellef That the Road Can Be Completed in Five Years-John Ruskin's Birthday-The Open Bar Run by the House of Commons-Pastel Exhibition.

LONDON, Feb. 11.-Mr. Cecil Rhodes has at length reduced to topographical and financial letails his great scheme for a trans-African. all-British railway to connect Cairo and Cape Town. In order to gain the popular, political and commercial support in England which alone can make his plans feasible, he has authorized the publication of an article describing the principal features of the route of the osed line, the probable cost of construction of the various sections and the possibilities of commercial, industrial and political development of those regions which were known only yesterday, some of them as "Dark-Mr. Rhodes has told his story and his plea with another's pen, but it is nove the less his story and his plea, as it is the public to-day. I give only about half of the interesting document in what follows, and most American readers will find in new revelation of what is no longer "

The territory across which it is proposed to enstruct a transcontinental line connecting the railway systems of British South Africa with the railway systems of Uganda and the Valley of the Nile has a total extent, measured is a line running nearly due north and south between Buluwayo and a point to be chosen in Uganda, of about 1,750 miles, Six hundred miles have already been constructed from Vryburg, in Bechuanaland, to Buluwayo, From this point it is proposed to carry the new section about to be constructed 100 miles northeast to liwelo before proceeding in a direction more directly north. From Gwelo-that is to say, for upward of 1,500 miles-the procommunication will have thirty-first degree of longitude for its axis, and its deviations from this axis rill he between the 30th and 32d degrees. It will cross the Zambesi at a point in British territory about 500 miles from the mouth of the river, and the proposed course will lie at a distance varying between 500 miles and 800 les from the coast of the Indian Ocean. When completed it will form in combination with the Cape and Cairo lines a trunk railway traversing the backbone of the continent and anaction in the interior to all lateral branches running to and from the sea. The system will be one, not of competition against. but of cooperation with, the lesser lines, and it is believed that, while the branch railways will tend the trunk line, the trunk line will also give traffic to the branches by the facilities for de relopment which will be afforded. The country through which it is proposed to

carry the transcontinental line has been generally surveyed as far as the south end of Lake Tanganyika. It divides itself naturally for purposes of description into the country south and north of the Zambesi. From Buluwayo to the Zambesi is a distance of 400 miles. The first 100 miles will be through the gold area onnecting Buluwayo with Gwelo, and will give the advantage of cheap transport to the mines. Some of the most important of these will lie on either side of the projected line. From Gwelo the railway will proceed for almost 100 miles slightly to the west of north, through a promising mineral area, where old workings for surface gold are found along the entire route From the edge of the Mafungabusi district it continue for fifty miles into a coal area of wide extent, from which there are substantial hopes of obtaining a fuel supply for the whole of Southern Rhodesia. Beyond Majungabusi, in a northerly direction, the outrop of gold reefs comes to an end, and there fellow about seventy miles of level coal area giving promise of coal beds undisturbed by the upheavais of igneous rock which in other coal areas of South Africa have tended so often to render the coal semi-bituminous and practically useless for commercial purposes. From the Majungabusi district to the Zambesi the country is generally level until within twenty miles of the river, when it becomes broken, and there is a rapid, but, from the engineering point of view, easily manageable descent to the water level at a point where the Zambesi can be crossed on a bridge of about a quarter of a mile in length. The country in the valley of the river is very fertile and thickly populated in all those parts from which the inhabitants have een ariven away by local raids. watered and easy of irrigation, the banks of the river being generally low, and most forms of local produce yield two and three crops in the year. From the Victoria Falls to the point near the Portuguese frontier, at which it is proposed to earry the railway across the river. re is a distance of about 500 miles, the whole forming an extremely rich and populous lateral valley in which, with due protection from slave and eattle raiders, prosperous agricultural settlement might be expected rapidly to establish itself. The native population is at present generally naked, but shows a readiness to adopt the European custom of clothes, which promises well for the future carneities of the country as a market for British trade.

From the Zambest on the northern side the sed sourse of the railway rises gradually from Lies feet to about 5,000 feet or 6,000 feet, which is the extreme elevation of a plateau dominating the valley of the Leangwa River and running about midway between Lake Stass and Lake Bangweolo to Lake Tanganrika. Nearly half way, 220 miles north of the Zambesi, at a point where latitude 13° cuts the Machinga Mountains, there is a small lake variously known by native and English names. but marked upon the railway map as Lake oms, which forms the headwaters of the Laswasi, a tributary of the Loangwa. Here, at an allitude of 5,000 feet above the sea, on a healthy and open plateau, suitable for rearing cattle and for agricultural operations, it is proposed to form a head station for the railway. The countriving between this point and the Zambesi sgenerally fertile. The railway will follow the high ground skirting the Loangwa Valley on The gradients are good all the way from the Zambesi, and, though there is broken ground to east and west of the track selected. there is fairly level running along the higher Plateau. The country generally along the railway track is covered with grass, well watered and suitable for cattle. The broken ground has been partially explored for gold, and gives good admations at a place called Chepenje's, and again to the south of Mpsenis to the east of the proposed track and more than 100 north of the Zambesi. The Loangwa Valley is very fertile. The river, with its tribu es flows through rich, black earth. The vallers are thickly studded with native villages. and crops of beans, peas, maize and rice are commonly raised. The tobacco crops are also sousually fine. Wild cotton, used by the tatives for weaving a rough cloth, grows seely over the country, stretching from the loangwa for 100 miles east. The natives dye he cloth red or black and use it for elothes. Three kinds of native rubber are also found country spreading east from the Loangwa Valley.

East of the valley of the Loangwa, and be fore reaching the Boa River, lies the Angoni This district, which has an elevation about 3,000 feet above the sea, is thickly Populated. It is fertile, well watered, and, be being a good agricultural country, is also tery suitable for cattle, sheep and goats. Horse kness is unknown, and at Fort Patrick, the thief station of the British South Africa Comtany in this neighborhood, the horses which have been introduced are doing very well. The described by Europeans who have Visited it as being better than that of Blantyre And Zamilas. The Luswasi or Cheroma Lake. for the shares of which it is proposed to place is head station of this section of the railfind, is situated on a high level of the Machinga Mountains. It is about eight miles square,

FROM CAIRO TO CAPE TOWN with clear, good water, and natives are settled all around it. The Luswael River, which is about thirty miles long, drains the lake into the Loangwa, which from this point to the Zambesi has no falls, but is broken by rapids that would render steam pavigation difficult. if not impossible. The climate of the Loangwa district generally is held to be healthier than that of the Shire highlands and lowlands. The Loangwa Valley itself is very hot for about two months in the year. The rains last for about three months-December, January and February-and it is only during this period that malarial fever is to be dreaded by Europeans. There is plenty of cheap native labor available throughout the district for the making of the railroad, and the cost of construction over this section of the line would be favorably affected by the cheap rate at which the natives willingly hire themselves for work. The native labor rate of Africa might almost be regulated by degrees of latitude. At Kimberley, in the diamond mines, the price paid for native labor is £5 a month; at Johannesburg, in the gold mines, £4 to £5 a month; in southern Bhodesia, £3 to £4 is the rate for the mines, and north of the Zambesi a teeming population is eager to find employment at 6 shillings a month. The construction of the railway tapping these labor fields will evidently tend to equalize the rates. The section of 280 miles lying between the

head station of the Luswasi and the southern end of Lake Tanganyika will follow easy country on high, grassy levels, averaging 5,000 feet above the sea, very suitable for cattle and fairly well populated with blacks till within about twenty or thirty miles of Lake Tanganyika. Here there is a rapid fall of about 2,000 feet, or 100 feet to the mile. At Tanganyika the native black population gives place to Arabs, whose custom it has been to raid the southern country for slaves. Of the populations passed through in the 500 miles lying between the Zambesi and Tanganyika only one has the character of a warlike race. This is the Avemba, whose country is situated about 120 miles north of the Luswasi or Cheroma Lake at the point at which the 11th parallel of latitude cuts the degree of longitude. The remaining populations vary in degrees of civilization. some possessing the simple arts of agriculture only, others showing themselves able to work cloth, to plait straw, to carve ivory and to make the coarser kinds of pottery. They generally show a capacity for learning European trades, and, under the teaching of missionaries or others, become expert in carpentering, building and similar occupations. Throughout the course of the railroad south of Lake Tanganyika there are from time to time promising mineral indications, and the country of the lowlands is compared by the few Europeans who have traversed it to the rich territories of Brazil, and of the northern part of the Argentine, that lie in nearly corresponding latitudes in South Lake Tanganyika measures about 400 miles

from north to south. At the south end of the lake it is proposed that a steamboat service shall take up the chain of communication and form the next link of 400 miles. From the south end of Tanganyika to the southern tongue of Uganda, on 1 % latitude and 30 longitude, the territory through which communications must pass is no longer British. Rights of way have, however, been provided for, and if a time should come when it should be considered desirable to continue unbroken railway communication from south to north, it is probable that no insuperable obstacles to the execution of the project would be encountered. Under the present scheme it is proposed to continue the railway from the north end of Lake Tanganyika for another 450 miles to a point which is yet undecided in Uganda territory, so as to strike the navigable headwaters of the Nile Valley and presumably the head of the Uganda railway running into Mengo, the capital of Uganda. from the East Coast. This section has not yet been travelled over by engineers in the employment of the Transcontinental Railway Company, but the country is to some extent known from other sources. It is believed to lie at an elevation of about 4,000 feet above the sea and to be generally rich in tropical products. needing above all things the cessation of slave raiding and the pacification of local strife in order to develop its agricultural possibilities. The immense importance of the construction of a through line of transport in superseding slavery is too obvious to be insisted on. The anti-slavery conference at Brussels recognized ten years ago that no means so efficacious for the suppression of slavery could be employed as the construction of railways through the areas which at present serve as the sources of slave supply.

When the navigable headwaters of the Nile Valley have been reached the transcontinental humble mood. To begin with I don't like ing. few of whom were members of Parliament work of the Bechunnaland Railway Company Raphael, but the new picture ithe Ansidei or persons employed in the House. The bar, will have been accomplished. It is estimated that if the work he now proceeded with section by section without delay the whole might be finished to the south end of Tanganyika in five years. If the section to be built through Uganda territory to the north end of Tanganyika is proceeded with, as it may be, simultaneously from the northern end, the entire railway may at the same period be complete.

The question which remains to be examined is the practical one of the total cost of an enterprise of such magnitude. The estimated cost of construction to the south end of Tanganyika through territory over which the whole contemplated railway track has been examined is £5,000,000. The Uganda section represents at present an unknown quantity as to cost, but there is no reason to believe that the average will exceed that of the rest of the railway. On the contrary, it is thought that, as it may be possible to convey material more cheaply to. that end than to the portion lying between Tanganyika and the Zambesi, it may cost something less than the average of the southern sections of the line. These totals do not represent

any extravagant impossibility in the future. As the railway advances north "running its nozzle," to use Mr. Rhodes's expressive phrase. into the thick, black populations of Central Africa, its value as an artery of trade will need time to realize, but as a means of transport for labor it will become at once of first importance to the industrial development of the south This will be readily comprehended when it is remembered that the mines of Johannesburg at present employ about 70,000 natives and the Kimberley mines 10,000 at an average rate of wage somewhat higher than £4 a month, and that the populations north of the Zambesii nto the midst of which the railway will run. are eager to be employed at a rate little higher than four shillings a month. This difference will not, of course, be maintained, but easy and cheap transport through the centre of the labor reserves should tend to equalize the price of manual labor all over British Africa. That it should do this by introducing to the slave reserves of the world the option of free labor represents a practical achievement of modern enterprise which can hardly fail to give ground for satisfaction to philanthropist and econom-

int allke. Scarcely one of the great old men has outlived the century. Only Pope Leo is left now as a living figure known to all the world, Verdi to music lovers and John Ruskin to all readers of English. Alone among English men of letters he is left, silent and in failing health, in his home at Brantwood on the shores of Lake Coniston. He is no longer able to seek out his favorite haunts. A recent visitor to Coniston found that he now rarely ventures out of doors -not even into the garden toward the "old well under the strawberry beds," where his big, stalwart Scots attendants used to hum over to him the old familiar Scots he loves so well. Even yet, however, Ruskin has lost none of his joy in these old melodies, and his greatest pleasure now is a musical evening in the drawing room, surrounded by the Brantwood household. He is often in low spirits, and it is doubtful if all the birthday congratulations this week-among them messages from the Prince of Wales, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Prime Minister of England-will dispel his sadness. An address from Oxford, signed by the heads of col-

leges, ran as follows:
"We venture to send you, as you begin your

eighty-first year, these words of greeting and good will, to make you sure that in Oxford the gratitude and reverence with which men think of you is ever fresh. You have helped many to find in life more happiness than they thought It held, and we trust that there is happiness in the latter years of your long life. You have taught many to see the wealth of beauty in nature and in art, prizing the remembrance of it, and we trust that the sights you have best loved come back to your memory with unfading beauty. You have encouraged many to keep a good heart through dark days, and we trust that the courage of a constant hope is yours."

The Ruskin Society of London sent an address ending as follows: "The books you have written are precious to us, inasmuch as they contain principles of truth applicable to every branch of art-including the art of life-conveyed in convincing and eloquent words, and being in full sympathy with your teaching. from which we have derived much benefit, we do what is in our power to make your writings known, and therefore trust that it may be pleasant to you to receive our congratulations."

Mr. Frederic Harrison, himself an eloquent writer, contributes a review of Ruskin's teaching as apart from his literary genius, "though I hold," he says, "that his gift in the speech of prose has never been surpassed in our tongue. He says truly of Ruskin that it befalls such men, whose passionate originality makes them by nature spostles and gospellers, that they are injured by the small and narrow sect which inevitably gathers round them, like lichen round a great rock. These exaggerate errors. stimulate folbles, and proclaim infallibility is spite of disclaimers. The great public can honor an original thinker without swearing obedience to his every word. From this standpoint Mr. Harrison declares:

"Think what we may of this enormous li brary of print, we know that every word of it was put forth of set purpose without any hidden aim, utterly without fear, and wholly without guile; to make the world a little better, to guide, inspire, and teach men, come what might, scoff as they would, turn from him as they chose, though they left him alone, a broken old man crying in the wilderness, with none to hear or to care. They might think it all utterly vain; we may think much of it was in vain: but it was always the very heart's blood of a rare genius and a noble soul. in iron and in gold filigree, to weave and dye | His teaching about art has always been a sort of preface to his teaching of honesty, purity, discipline and religion. If he inherited great wealth, it was only to fling it broadcast to the public or the poor. When he had gathered in priceless treasures, he gave them away with reckloss munificence. When he drank in things of beauty in distant lands, it was not to revel in them himself, but to share his joy is them with all comers. No literary gains of modern times have equalled his. But he collected such profits that he might found museums, enrich public galleries and support poor students !

Ruskin bimself, as occasional conversations with friends extending over some years indicate, seems almost to despair of good results from his teaching. In Switzerland some years ago he said to a visitor:

Very few people have souls, and those that have are generally too ambitious and want to go up heights. Hardly any one really cares about beauty. If they did they would neither build London nor pull Paris down. Most peo ple care for nothing at all but comfort and money. There are, of course, good people still, but they spend all their time in undoing the harm which the others have done. They go about nursing, or improving the East end or teaching crétins. The healthy and hopeful are neglected. Nobody thinks it interesting enough or worth while to look after them or share their lives. A woman with a lovely voice was singing here the other day along the streets. Her only song was all about 'Liberté, Liberté' and that sort of thing. I rushed out and asked her what she knew of liberty. I tried to get her to sing some of the other songs in the book she was selling, but found she didn't know any and couldn't read a word. Was she not of more value than many eretins? Yet no one taught her."

More recently in London he talked to an ad eriticism in a light, bantering way: of his economic criticism, very carnestly and with some bitterness. He had just been to the National Gallery.

"The Gallery," he said, "is now greatly improved: the new rooms are delightful, and the hanging is quite a beautiful piece of work. Some of my old favorites I thought more beautiful than ever before. Botticelli's circle of angels, for instance, is most lovely, and what an painters you see at once the pains they were at, but here it is not obvious. But I have come away, I must tell you, in very Madonna) is perfect. I cannot deny it-the loveliest Raphael in the world, I think. But, indeed, on all sides I have been impressed today more strongly than ever with the exhaust less beauty and industry of the Italian mas The contrast between them and the

littleness and bad workmanship even of the best of the English modern painters struck me most painfully. Why, for I may as well make a clean breast of it. I even found myself admiring Canaletto's pictures of Venice-Canaletto, whom the champion of modern painters had in other days denounced for his 'miserable, virtueless, heartless mechanism,' and whose mannerism he had characterized as 'the most degraded in the whole range of art."

From pictures the conversation turned to politics. His burden was that no one had believed him at all. Yet he had nothing to re-tract or whittle down. "I dislike my books." he said, "more than most authors; yet I am convinced that all the central teaching of 'Unto This Last' and 'Munera Pulveris' is entirely true." His friend tried to encourage him by recalling that " Unto This Last," which the editor of Fraser's Magazine interrupted in the middle of its course on account of its unpopularity, is now one of the most widely read of his books. But no, "What makes me ill," he replied, "is not my work, but the sense that nothing comes of it," It is never of lack of honor or personal recognition that he complains. The virtue he has principally taught is that of the Greeks," whose notion of hereism was giving one's life for a kiss, and not getting it." And the "Crown" that be promised to his disciples is but of "Wild Olive."

"The tree that grows carclessly, tufting the rocks with no vivid bloom, no verdure or branch, only with soft snow of blossom, and scarcely fulfilled fruit, mixed with gray leaf and thorn-set stem; no fastening of diadem for you but with such sharp embroidery! But this, such as it is, you may win while yet you live, type of gray honor and sweet rest.

The white man's restless curiosity has left so little of the earth's surface undescribed to readers at home that it is a surprise to know there is still a great tract of Darkest Africa left. The European scramble for the lion's share of the continent has brought its library of information up to date on the Niger Valley, on Uganda, on the countries north of Rhodesia and on the southern Soudan. But the extension of the hinterland principle has not yet touched the heart of Africa; and it is only the much-discussed telegraph and railway from Cape Town to Cairo that has called attention to the little known part of Central Africa that lies north of the Zambesi River. Concerning two very large portions of it, Barotsiland and the Awemba country, some very interesting information obtained at first hand is given by the last Cape papers.

The Rev. Francis Coillard of the Evangelical Society of Paris has spent many years in these territories. He found the Barotsi tribe very industrious and intelligent. When they saw the missionaries building their houses of wateven better than the missionaries. When they saw the missionaries draining the country they set to work also, and since then had made several canals uniting their principal village transmigration of souls. them a man during his lifetime adopted an | holding a dead pheasant in her arms and en-

lion, into which he wished his soul to pass on his death, and, after a certain ceremony, and when attending the funeral of a relative, they would even imitate the habits of the animals they had adopted, in their roaring, &c.

The Awemba country, which comprises ten thousand square miles, southward of the Tanganyika and Nyassa plateau, is occupied by natives of exceptionally fine physique. A traveller who has just returned from residence among them says the head chief of the Awemba died recently, and the body is being kept, in accordance with the native custom, for a year, When it is buried, if the custom be still carried out, the head man of the tribe and a number of women will have to be sacrificed.

The country is described as low and swampy,

and therefore extremely unhealthy for Euro-

peans. It abounds in game of all kinds, par-

ticularly elephants, and the trade in ivory is of considerable dimensions. Entering the country from the south, an object of unusual interest that is passed on the journey is the tree which marks the last resting place of Livingstone, which bears an inscription cut on the base of the tree giving the name of the missionary, together with an inscription in the native language. The body of a deceased chieftain is, as mentioned above, kept for twelve months, during which time it remains in his hut, and at the end what remains of it is placed In callbashes; over these, when the time arrives, are slaughtered a number of the late enief's wives and also a number of women, together with the chief's head man, so it would appear that the Prime Minister of the country occupies a position fraught with a certain amount of risk. In the case of a child detected stealing anything, the father is sentenced to have four fingers removed from each hand and his wife and children are sold as slaves to the Arabs. A liar is punished by being deprived of his eyes, the argument being that the liar sees too much, and that it would be better that he should not have the opportunity of seeing quite so much in the future, while anybody discovered apreading unreliable news concerning the actions of the chief is discouraged by having his ears cut off, though in this connection it is only fair to add that the practice of mutilation has to a great extent died out during the last two or three years, in fact, since the whites have commenced to occupy the Tanganyika and Nyassa plateau

But there is a West African tribe that can teach the Awemba a lot in the way of human delicacies. Mr. P. A. McCann, who has had nineteen years' actual residence in West Africa and seven years trading and residence with the cannibal tribes of the French Gaboon, has returned to England. He says he got friendly with these tribes and thoroughly studied their habits and customs. They quite believed that the white men ate white men, as they themselves ate their fellow blacks. A big chief offered Mr. McCann the smoked thigh of a native. This was considered a gracious act. To refuse it would be unfriendly. Mr. McCann was in a dilemma. But he feigned illness and said he was not eating just then. The chief ventually put the matter off good-humoredly by saying he supposed the white man preferred white man to eat instead of black man.

"The Mpongwes," said Mr. McCann, "are in rocity and pugnacious qualities second to no ther tribe in Africa. Their villages mostly consist of a single street, from 600 yards to 1,500 yards long, on each side of which are the houses. In these houses they cook, eat and eep, and keep their store of provisions, the chief of which is smoked game and smoked human flesh, hung up to the rafters. Although ferocious and quarrelsome to a degree, they are very industrious. They show considerable skill in the manufacture of pottery, and the designs of their cooking pots, water jars, tobacco pipes, and palm wine bottles are extremely artistic. In ironwork they are also skilful workers. Although they kill game for food. they much prefer human meat to any other.

It seems that when the House of Commons is sitting after half past 12 at night, which is not unusual toward the end of a session or when obstructionists are in a talking mood, London s "wide open," so far as getting drinks is concerned. A total stranger walked in from the street yesterday and bought a glass of whiskey at the drinking bar in the lobby of the House of mmons. He was a reporter, but he had never been in Westminster Palace before. The bar (which has no license) was doing a roaring business in the sale of wines, liquors and cigars. The bartender served a Scotch to the stranger promptly, and took a sixpence for it.

Do you serve drinks to total strangers who ome in from the street?" he was asked Well, you may be sure we do. Let 'em all come!" And apparently they had all been coming. A crowd stood round the bar drinkin fact, has a regular clientele of "knowing ones." They like it, because they find that they an buy spirits when all the other bars in Lon don are closed. Apparently it was all right to ompellevery East End publican to shut up shop at certain hours, to compel him to pay a heavy license, and to hand him into custody if he resisted. But the House of Commons has been in fact making a good profit by selling drinks to the general public. It could drive its censed competitors to the wall, having no rent license to pay and doing a thriving business after the legal hours.

The whiskey sold in the House of Commons is of good quality. The members can buy heir whiskey cheaper than at any licensed bar by patronizing their own establishment: that is, they can get whiskey of a better quality for the price charged by the saloons. The House of Commons, through its regular committee, has found that the bar, paying no license and occupying a public building rent free, makes a profit sufficient to enable it to buy very superior whiskeys. And yet the House of Commons has legal right to run a bar in this manner. The Lord Chief Justice has said that the unlicensed public bar in Parliament is irregular. The present statute begins with a general sweeping prohibition in regard to the sale of intoxicating iquors, and the House of Commons is not mong the exemptions. The Chairman of the House's Kitchen Committee has just given notice that he will this session introduce a bill to exempt the houses of Parliament from the penalties of the Licensing acts. This means that, when the all-night sittings come on, any respectably attired thirsty man will know where to get a good drink after the saloons close.

That a body so comparatively youthful as the Pastel Society should be able at its first exhibition, opened the other day at the galleries of the Royal Institute of Painters, to gather together over 300 examples of work in pastel, some of them by the most eminent artists of Europe, speaks well for the popularity of this organization. It is not the least of the charms of this exhibition that it has brought together the works of such varying stylists as E. A. Abbey, corge Clausen, Levy L. Dhurmer, Holman Hunt, G. F. Watts, J. J. Shannon, J. F. Millet, McLure Hamilton, James McNett Whistler, Mauve, Joseph Pennell, Walter Crane, and Alfred Parsons. The most striking impression one gains on a first introduction to this exhibition is of the superiority in technique and the superior knowledge of the intrinsic qualities of the medium displayed by the foreigners, and the great range allowed to, and too often abused by, the artist by the particular medium which s under consideration. In too many instances the English workers seem to aim at producing a heavy solid effect of oils rather than the light, soft, vibratory luminosity which the true pastelist succeeds in gaining from his colored chalks, as he could by no other means. Pastel seems so essentially to lend itself to the record of impressions that any attempt to produce elaborately detailed and thoroughly realized pictures by its aid seems an illegitimate forctle and daub they imitated them and did it ing of the medium into the sphere that obviously belongs to oil. In figure work it is the two widely differing studies by J. McLure Hamilton, one a sketch of Richard Vaux, suggesting but by no means with the Zambesi River, some eight or ten | plagiarizing the same artist's famous Gladmiles away. They have perfect belief in the stone now in the French national collection. Among certain of the other the more finished portrait of a girl

animal, such as a erocodile, tiger, elephant or | titled the "First of October." remarkable for its admirable technique. It is these two studies which exhibit the genius of paste rather than the heavy and elaborately finished nude study of "La Venere Bruna" of Julius Rolsboven, admirable in drawing and composition as the latter is. Mr. Watts, too, denotes his claim to be considered the great English master by his admirable "Study," a woman's head turned away from the spectator, which is not only full of exquisite feeling, but an excellent object lesson in the use of pastel.

An interesting series is shown by D. H. Boughton, though he has not been very fortunate in his flesh tints, of the portrait of Miss Irene Vanborough, a well-known popular actress, but his "Winter's Day," a charming presentment of a pretty girl in a pink dress standing in a snowy landscape, is more than praise worthy. Even more captivating is his portral "Esme," which, with rare economy of material, gives us the very essence of unformed and innocent child life. Not so striking is the solitary example of Mr. Holman Hunt, the head of an Armenian pilgrim, hot in color, the flesh tints unnecessarily muddled by the claborate cross hatching of the shadows in brown It is to the younger men of the English

school that one looks for interesting work and falls to find it; at all events, in respect to figure subjects. Mr. Will Rothenstein, who for some reason has lately obtained much vogue here, sends half a dozen portrait studies, chiefly distinguished for slovenly execution and poverty of conception. The only one rising above the second rate is a cleverly suggestive head of his friend Charles Ricketts, the decorative designer. Bernard Partridge's best effect, a sketch of a girl reading, is not prop erly pastel at all, but black chalk. His portrait of his wife and his subject plece, 'Vanity," are over elaborated and obseured by too much detail. Byam Shaw, who is easily the most promising of the English youngsters, is distinctive, as he always is, in his little study of Lady Macbeth and in the iridescence of his "Mirror of Truth," a girl in a dress of luminous blue gazing into a mirror in which her reflection. innocent of all attire, is dimly to be seen. But one has to look chiefly to the foreigners to find the true meaning of pastel. Fernand Khnopff, for instance, forsaking his sometimes puzzling symbolism, presents the portrait of a woman with red hair, dressed in blue and playing the violin, which is absolutely convincing, while his "Passing Cloud" is a little landscape subject full of atmosphere and recording with obvious veracity and almost momentary effect. Surcharged with emotion, too, are the little landscapes of Rene Billotte, in which both moonlight and artificial light effects are rendered with supreme fidelity. The Norwegian, Fritz Thaulow, has evidently

mastered the medium to the utmost in his three snow pieces, and it is astonishing to note the crystalline transparency which he forces the dry, powdery chalk to express in his study of "Melting Ice," with the dark, solemn, flow ing tide swirling past the edges of the snowbanks of the Norwegian stream. Finally one comes to Mr. Whistler's little collection, expecting to find a complete mastery of this as of the many other mediums in which he has shown himself a master. Nor is one disappointed; it is, perhaps, only one side of the pastelist's art, but in that he absolutely and deliberately excels. In these hastily jotted down but veraciously recorded Venice views one finds the impression of atmosphere full of color and of space, which verges on immensity, produced by a simplicity of method which a great artist could put to such use. H. R. C.

Romany Gypsies Wed in Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 19.-Charles Davenort and Josephine Balzaratta, members of a band of Romany gypsies, were married to-day by he Rev. T.B. Short, a Methodistiminister. Queen Deborah, head of the tribe, was the maid of honor, and L. F. Adair, a merchant, was the heat man. The wedding was witnessed by the tribe, and the father and mother of the bride were here from Brooklyn.

Lively Sport in the New York A. C. and Knickerbocker A. C. Tanks.

The aquatic experts of the New York A. C. ar apidly getting into condition for the important events to be held in conjunction with the Sportsien's Show at Madison Square Garden early in March. Yesterday afternoon the usual water pole game was supplemented by some trials for the relay ares. The "winged foot" team began the sport b swimming 100 yards. Reeder, Davis, McMillan and Wenck each covered a length. The time was not divulged, but it was fast enough to satisfy Capt. Davis that the club has a good chance of victory t he open event at the Garden. The relay team of the Nassau Boat Club, entered for the race open t the Nassau Boat Club, entered for the race open to boat clubs only, also swam a trial hundred. In the water polo game the regulars showed great improvement over their previous work. The "scrubs" were reinforced at times by fresh players—Lyons, Cleaver and Steen taking the places of the tired men. The regulars won by 7 to 0.

A 100-) and department relay race was the chief feature of the afternoon's sport in the Knicker-backer A 1 and Three texts contracted by times.

feature of the afternoon's sport in the Knicker-bocker A.C. tank. Three teams contested, but many of the best swimmers reserved theinselves for the hard water pole practice game, which followed the competitive event. A desperate race resulted in favor of the hamitatters. Drake, the anchor of the team, just best fleuns by a foot. The tank has been reduced to seventy-five feet by a platform, so that each of the men swam a length.

100 Yard Relay Bace-Won by the hamfatters. Hess, Murphy, Myers and Drake. The baskethall team, known, Curtin, Neuss and D. Reuss was second, and the gymnastic team, Heipel, Paterson, Mark and Brennan, was third. Time, 1 minute 15 seconds.

Poronexersiz, Feb. 10.—Last night the 115th enante Company defeated the Fourth Separate ompany of Yonkers at basketball by the score of 0 to 6.

The Knickerbocker A. C. had no trouble in defeating the Cleveland Basketball Association's first team at Nostrand Hall, Brooklyn, on Saturday night. The score: Knickerbocker, 11 points; Cleveland, Spoints. The Second Signal Corps defeated the learn of the free Prep. School at the armory, Dean street, rear Washington avenue Brooklyn, on Saturdayiight. The score was Signal Corps, 14 points; Poly Prep. 5 points.

"Poly Prep." 5 points.

Newnuno, Feb. 19.—The game last night between Yale University and the team of the Tenth Separate Company attracted a large crowd. The actence of the visitors was way ahead of that of the locals and several baskets were made by three passes of the ball. In short order the superiority of the Yale men was demonstrated, and they won by the largest score ever made here by a successful team. The two halves netted 43 points for the visitors to 4 for their opponents.

nenis.

The crackajack five of the Washington Heights Y. M. C. A. and the Orange basketball team placed in the latter's gymnasium, Harlem, on Saturday might. The Jerseymen presented a strong team, and although they did good work in the first half the Washington Heights men by their superior goal throwing were alread at the end of the period by a points to 4. The latter tried all sorts of attacks to break up the Orange players defence in the last half, but only scored one goal, which was thrown by Quigz. The Orange team in the meanine failed to improve their score. The final result was: Washington Heights, 10: Orange, 4.

The Weather.

Unseasonably mild temperatures continued yes erday in all the country except the Rocky Mountain states and the Northwest, where it was growing colder. An area of high pressure was coming it over that section and causing a drop to zero in the extreme Northwest. The freezing line was pushed south to northern Texas and New Mexico. Fast of Kansas, Missouri and Minnesota there was but alight change. It was generally above freezing throughout the day. The cloudy and rainy cond tions were drawn off from the middle Atlantic States by the movement of the centre of low pressure urther north into Canada. The disagreeable condi tions of cloud and rain still prevailed in northern New York and northern New England. Fair weather dominated all other parts of the country. In this city the day was clear; average humidity

ip per cent.; wind southwest, average miles an hour; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M. 29.93, 3 P. M. 29.90. The temperature as recorded by the official ther mometer and also by THE SUN's thermometer at the street level is shown in the annexed table.

-Official - Sun's, -Official - (1992), 1898, 1899, 1899, 1899, 1899, 1899, 1899, 1899, 1899, 1899, 1891, 1894, 189 WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR MONDAY. For New England, fair; warmer in interior; fresh o brisk winds, becoming southerly. For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, New

Jersey, the District of Columbia, Delaware and Maryland, fair: warmer; fresh to brisk southerly winds. For Ohio and western Pennsylvania, generally fair warmer in south portions; high south westerly winds For western New York, fair; brisk to high south

You Probably Have Similar Annoyances To those others have with help. If you care to n a sudden change, drop into any Brooklyn Die Telegraph office and leave your. Help Wanted verticement for Turbics. It will bring the help may be depended so. No citra charges—Adm.

AMONG ATHUETTO CHRISTIANS. Physical Directors Preparing for the Season

The physical directors of the Y. M. C. A. branches of New York and Brooklyn are busy preparing the schedules for the coming season. Next month will wind up the backetball season. and then the gymnasium will be used for the training of track and baseball men. The interest in hockey this year has stirred up the overs of the sport among the Christians, and it is not unlikely that next fall will find the Patterson of the Y. M. C. A. Athletic League of North America, who was the prime mover to introduce the game in Y. M. C. A. circles, says if the members can recognize a good thing when they see it they will take up the game.

At the Harlem branch practice for the spring

ontest is going on in the gymnasium. It has been decided by the Athletic Committee that the old way of marking whereby men receive first place or second place in a race means othing, because the other contestants may have been poor performers. To mark against a fixed scale places every man on his merits. The intermediate starters may make a possible score of 800 or more points in the following events: First, horse; second, parallel bars third, horizontal bar: fourth, free exercises; fifth, dumbbell drill, or Indian club drill; sixth, potato race: seventh, running high jump; eighth, fence vault. The elementary men may make a possible 600 or more points in the first six of the above events. The intermediate men making over 500 points will receive gold medula, over 600 points silver medals, over 600 points biver medals, over 600 points will receive gold medula, over 500 points will receive gold medula, over 500 points will receive gold medals, over 500 points silver medals, over 450 points bronze medals. Certificates will be given to all making over 550 and 400 points, respectively, in each set. The two leaders who show the highest totals in their examinations in anatomy and physiology, first aid to the injured and gymnastics, will receive gold and silver medals. The two men who show most general improvement in their physical condition will receive gold and silver medals. Final arrangements for the contest will be made next week.

The bowling tournament of the Harlem branch, which has been in progress since Feb. 4, will continue through March and April. The members have the use of the allers every Tuesday and Saturday evening, and games to count must be rolled then. It will be necessary to roll ten games each month to have average counts. Prizes will be offered for first, second and third highest averages made during the tournament, and a prize for high score, to be counted without handicap. A handicap system is being used to make the tournament of more general interest. Plans are on foot for an afternoon tournament, and later a competition between the stalwarts of both tournaments. The branch has plenty of good material for the turning out of a crack track and hasseball team. Grounds have been secured at 124th street and Eighth avenue for outdoor practice. third, horizontal bar; fourth, free exercises fifth, dumbbell drill, or Indian club drill; sixth.

practice.

The athletic association of the New West Side branch is making big strines toward turning out a strong track team. The branch has a powerful combination in Almuth, Doll, Jullinghouse and White. All are athletes of no mean ability, and their performance in the relay race at the games of the Boston A. A. was far above

house and White. All are athletes of no mean ability, and their performance in the relay race at the games of the Boston A. A. was far above expectations.

The athletic association of the Twenty-third street branch will hold a meeting next week for the purpose of making arrangements for the coming season. The members of the branch have always taken a prominent part in athletics, and, although it is a little early to make any predictions, it can safely be said that they will not be lacking in any line of aport when the proper time comes. The association will be strong in track athletics if the showing made in the many gymnastum games held weekly is any criterion. All of the crackancks of last year have again been enrolled. The midwinter gymnastic and athletic exhibition took place on Friday evening, before a crowded house. Dr. George F. Poole, the physical director of the branch, opened proceedings by taking the class through a calisthenic drill. This was followed by an exhibition of graded work on the parallel bars. Messrs F. Beyerman, J. W. Cross and E. C. Shortmeier each leading a class through a series of neat and intricate movements. The Leaders Corps, composed of Ernest C. Shortmeier, John W. Cross, Albert Firmin, F. S. Hallett, George F. Bandall, E. R. Kirchner, R. J. Pickard, Frederick Beyerman and Walter Osgood, went through a series of individual moves. It was the finest work seen in the old building for many months, and much credit is due to Dr. Poole and Assistant Director Edminds in their efforts to prove that all-round work and gradual development make the best athlete and the healthy man, Messrs, Sturmer, Swanson, Kingley, Copeland, Cross, Koch, Ellery and Betts gave an exhibition and Shortmeier, after which the leaders gave some "specialties," W. C. Betts, who was a former member of the Chicago Y. M. C. A. and who recently joined the Twenty-third Street Branch, kept eculities," W. C. Betts, who was a former member of the Chicago Y. M. C. A. and who recently poined the Twenty-third Street Branch,

Relay Race.

CAMBRIDGE, Feb 19.-The unsatisfactory conclusion of the relay race between the Harvard classes at Mechanics' Hall, Boston, last night, has created much talk here. From start to finish the race was one series of fouls and was awarded to the junior team, which finished third, because Shirk, 1902, had seized Warren while running and because Shore and Burton of the senior team failed to touch their men. Shirk said that Warren, who is haif back on the varsity football team, had interfered with him several times. Fish, the senior captain, entered a protest, but this the referee, "Father Bill" Curtis, could not entertain, because the decision had been rendered. Trainer Lathrop and Capt. Roche wanted Warren, who is captain of his team, to run the race over here, but he would not listen to the suggestion, although the other members of his team thought this was the only right course to pursue. Tom Burke, the world's champion quarter miler, who is captain of the sophomores, then refused to accept the cups for second place, saying that his team was not entitled to them. How the matter will end is uncertain, but Warren is getting a great deal of blame for refusing to at once agree to put the race to a fair test and for a desire for prizes, which is not characteristic of Harvard men. Shirk said that Warren, who is half back on

Business Motices.

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to health and beauty flesh reduced by RICHARD
HUDNUT'S REDUCTION PILLS; guaranteed harm-cess; cost of treatment averages \$1 per week; 40-page
booklet free. B. HUDNUT, 925 Broadway, New York Dr. Siegert's Augostura Bitters, the great outh American Tonic, imparts a delicious flavor; ures Dyspepsia, Diarrhesa, Fever and Ague.

DIED.

BLAUROCK .- On Feb. 19, at her residence, 604 East 17th st., the mother of John, Elizabeth, Andrew, Susan and Katie Blaurock, in her 77th year Funeral services at the German Evangelical Mis sion Church, 141-143 East Houston at., on Feb

BROOKS .- Suddenly, of pneumonia, Friday, Feb. 17, John Brooks, in the 87th year of his age. neral services at his late residence, the Dakota 1 West 72d st., Monday, Feb. 20, at 10:30 A M Interment at convenience of family, CUTTER .- On Feb. 19, 1800, after a long illness

Rebecca Smith Sullivan, wife of Dr. Ephraim Cutter, in the 64th year of her ago. Funeral services on Tuesday, at 8 P. M., at her late residence, 1054 Boston road. KIPP. On Saturday, Feb. 18, 1899, John Leonard

Kipp, son of Quinby and Cornelia Ann Kipp, in his 71st year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 220 Prospect av., Mount Vernon, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 21, at 8 o'clock. Train leaves Grand Central Station, Harlem Railroad, at 7:05

and New Haven Railroad at 7 P. M. AWSON. On Feb. 17, 1899, after a short illness. Samuel Qua Lawson of Clinton Market. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Spring Street Presbyterian

Church, near Variek st., Monday morning at 11

papers please copy. MARTIN. On Feb. 19, of apoplexy, John B. Martin, aged 70 years. Funeral services at the residence of his brother, H

R. Martin, 115 West 77th st., on Tuesday, Feb 21, at 10 A. M. Interment at Woodbridge, N. J. at the convenience of the family. ROACH. On Saturday, Feb. 18, after a lingering

illness, Walter Roach, in the 78d year of his age Funeral services will be held at his late residence. 200 West 122d st., on Monday, Feb. 20, 8 P. M Helatives and friends invited to attend. Inter ment private. TACKARERRY .- At Montelair, N. J., Sunday

Feb. 10, 1890, after a short illness, Jane Halsted Tackaberry, wife of John A. Tackaberry, in her

Funeral service at St. James's M. E. Church, Mad ison as, and 126th st., New York city, Tuesday, Feb. 21, at 1 o'clock.



Our suits are Spring suits. Our goods fancy mixtures and plain colors,

Our price \$12.50-\$10 if your chest measures under 35 inches. Our reason for selling-to have nothing but new goods when Spring does come.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

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MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC-THIS DAY. Sun rises.... 6 46 | Sunsets. 5 42 | Moon sets.. 8 46 Sandy Hook, S 02 | Gov. lal'd. 4 34 | Hell Gate. 6 27

Arrived-SUNDAY, Feb. 19.

8s St. Paul, Jamison, Southampton Feb. 11, Sa Campania, Walker, Liverpool Feb. 11 and Sa Canipania, Walker, Liverpool Feb. 11

Queenstown 12th.

Sa Laureldene, Havre.

Sa Sabine, Taylor, St. Lucia.

Sa Laureldene, Tippett, Hull.

Ba British King, Freeth, Antwerp.

Sa Georgian Primee, Pleit, Botterdam.

Sa Indrapura, Borsfal, Liverpool.

Sa Oranje Prince, Milne, Hamburg.

Sa Bramble, Postlethwaite, Baltimore,

Sa Grenada, McMillan, Trinidad.

Ba Foyle, Peart, St. Lucia.

Sa Curityba, Hoppe, Matanzas.

Sa Curityba, Hoppe, Matanzas.

Sa Knickerbocker, Post, New Orleans.

Sa Princess Anne, Hulphers, Norfolk.

Sa Leond III., Kruse, Boston.

Ship Leoniora, Albano, Smyrna.

Bark Eleanor M. Williams, Corbett, Trinidas.

Bark Eleanor M. Williams, Corbett, Trinidas.

Bark Eleanor M. Williams, Corbett, Trinidas.

Bark Pactolius, Watts, Yokohama.

Bark Angelo Parodi, Moglia, Singapore, stown 12th lark Angeles, water to consume.

Hark Angele Parodi, Mocila, Singapore.

Bark Idzzie Ross, Teblassen, London.

Bark Freia, Nodos, Singapore.

Bark Edith Sheraton, Michalsen, Macoria.

U.S. transport Berlin, Wilson, San Juan.

Sa H. H. Meier, from New York, at Bremen, Sa Westernland, from New York, at Antwerp,

[For later arrivals see First Page.]

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS Sa Umbria, from Queenstown for New York, Sa Oldenberg, from Bremen for New York, Sa Pennsylvania, from Hamburg for New York,

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS. Sail To-Day. Menominee London Rabat, Havana... Buffon, La Plata... 8 30 A M Sail To Marrow. Sail Wednesday, Feb. 22,

Lampasas, Galvestor

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS. Due To-Day. Hamburg Shields San Juan Llandaff City Pawnee.... Menominee Lampasat. Due Tuesday, Feb. 21. Amsterdam. Rotterdam . Liverpoot New Orleans. A Mar

St. Muchaels ednesday, Feb. 22 Gibraltar Due Thursday, Feb, 23, Hull New Orleans ... Due Fridan, Feb. 24. Bremen.... Retterdam... Due Saluritay, Feb. 25 Marengo

New Publications.

Pall Mall Magazine March Number.

AT LADY GRENFELL'S MASQUERADE BALL.
C. DANA GUISON. FRONTISPIECE

"RINSMEN STRONG" CHARLES G. D. ROSERTS
With Ulmitrations by Arthur H. Buckland. THE KAISER IN PALESTINE PREDERICE GREENWOOD. SKETCHES IN EGYPT C. DANA GIBSON Hillstended by the Author. BEHARI'S MASTERPILE'S.
CAPI. D. BEAMES AND EDGAR JEPSON
With Mineralions by L. Raven Hill. THE SUNSET GLOW M. J. MARSHALL ON THE SEASHORE ARTHUR L. BALMON PETIS DE CHAVANNES Manie L. Van Vones With Portrait after the picture by Leon Romati and examples of his work.

WHITETHROATS ADASMITE THE SHIPWRECK GENTRUPE ATRESTON

MRS. MERINGTON'S PHILOSOPHY. SUPPRESSED PLATES, 111 GLOOGE SOMES LATARD THE SKIRTS OF CHANCE, V. AURELIA.

H. B. MARRIOTT-WATSON
With Hinsteadons by Frank Crisis.

"HOW LIKE THE SEA" ELLA WHEELER WILCOX
THE SHIP. HER STORY, V. W. V. LARK RUSSKILL
B ON Hinsteadons by H. C. Neppings Wright.

ROWING.
FULL-PAOR ILLESTRATION BY GROBER ROLLERS MYSIE With Illustrations by A. S. Hartrick. OLD MEMORIES: AFOHANISTAN, IV. GEN. Sin Houn Govern, G. C. B., V. C. With Portraits, Illustrative Norther, and a Plan.

A MONTH AMONG THE PINES OF ARCACHON ANDREA COOK THESH VERSEULL Chaps XIX XXI S.R. CROCKETE With Illustrations by G. O'enedly Manton. FOR ONE MAN'S PLEASURE. "YIOLET FARE" FROM A CORNISH WINDOW, A. T. QUILLER COURSE
With Thumb Nail Statches by Mark Zangwill.

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Religious Motices.

WM. PHILLIPS HALL,